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TERMS.

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MISCELLANY.

LETTER OF THE Honorable William Wilkins, RELATING TO THE Annexation of Texas.

To the People of the Twenty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

A treaty has been signed for the Annexation of Texas to the territories of the United States: I now feel called upon to state to you, my fellow-citizens, and late constituents, the ground of my acquiescence in this momentuous measure.

I have thought much upon this subject, and endeavored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in my mind, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country, and especially conducive to the great interests of you who so lately honored me with your confidence and support.

To the United States as a nation, it gives a compact territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of Revenue laws, and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, and has ever since maintained it. She has been recognized by the first powers of Europe; has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign state since that time, and is now as thoroughly severed from Mexico as the latter republic is from the Kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than 22 years ago. I cannot perceive how the right of Texas to negotiate with foreign powers, to form alliances, or to transfer her territory to another government, can be questioned. In 1819 we ceded Texas to Spain; in 1822 we recognized the independence of Mexico. In March 1835, one of the first acts of the new administration, Mr Adams, President, Mr. Clay Secretary of State both uniting in the measure, was the offer to purchase Texas from Mexico,—in face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ulloa, which commanded the entire port, was, during all this time, in the possession of Spain, and was not finally evacuated until December 23, 1825. The naval warfare did not cease for many years afterwards; Spain actually recognizing the independence of Mexico, until after Texas had established hers. If there be any force in the objection that Texas is still unrecognized by Mexico, it would have been much stronger to the proposed negotiation of Messrs. Adams and Clay in '25, for Mexico was then not only unrecognized by Spain, but also by other of the principal powers of Europe. This proposition was made less than six years after we had by solemn treaty ceded Texas to Spain. Nor at this moment is any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulletins, and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong is done then to Mexico? What will she lose? Not Texas! for that is already lost,—there will be no loss. Mexico will gain a peaceful and friendly neighbor, have both the will and determination to guarantee the integrity of all her actual territory against any European power. The law of nations authorizes this treaty with Texas, for her independence is recognized and established. Our weaty with Mexico is rescinded by the revolution in Texas, just as our prior treaty with Spain was abrogated by the successful revolt of Mexico herself. It is not, and never has been, a principle of the law of nations that a revolted province is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognized by the power from which she has been severed by the revolution.—This power must, necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognize such independence.

This people were first invited to settle the wild lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards encouraged in extending their settlements by the very Government of Mexico—all under a pledge of those rights held so dear and sacred by every American. A disregard of these pledges and an attempt at subjugation were met, on the part of the people of Texas, by resistance and successful revolt, which now constitute them a sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory of nearly three hundred thousand square miles which belongs to Texas, without any conflict with the actual possessions of the Republic of Mexico; starting from the Gulf, is bounded on the south by the noble Rio Bravo del Norte to the point where the beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes, and from thence north, is separated to the westward from the well known Santa Fe Province by a strongly defined natural boundary of mountainous and prairie country, which if not uninhabitable, will for a long time be free to the Indian, buffalo, and roving trapper.

"The most indisputable proof exists that Spain in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas as a part of the Louisiana territory purchased by us in 1803."

The question of annexation has been discussed in the various newspapers published over the country. Every one who trusts in the perpetuity of our Union, of which no true American ever doubts, knows that the bonds of connection have strengthened with the increase of territory, and that the confederative system beautifully adapts itself to any extent of country. Local legislation by Congress or its interference with the strict province of States becomes impossible when national objects and interests engross its attention. In a confederacy of great extent threats of disunion when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of a single State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never instil into the most traitorous bosom any hope of success.

The elevated and mountainous districts of Texas extend on the south-west to within one hundred miles of the Gulf coast.—Its high table lands, with its high vallies, will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock, which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and freeman The division between the planting and farming districts is marked by the best natural boundaries, and no edict of man can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the Gulf and the lower Red river, nor can it ever be extended by law. The rich lands of this region running three degrees further south than the best sugar lands of Lousiana, must always be settled, if annexed, by a population whose interest will be America.

This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of an adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to a home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the south-west a powerful accession of strength upon the great question which so deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the south, when their labor is thus diverted into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and forstering American industry. This will not be only important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will be eminently calculated to harmonize and perpetuate our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladnes by every patriotic heart.

I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring states, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri—we can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow-beings originally brought to, and forced on, these states by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a marked and distinct race as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope, which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home, or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either to caste or color.

The treaty is now with the Senate to be confirmed or rejected. You, as a part of the great American family, are called upon to consider how it affects your own immediate interests, as well as the nation to which you belong.

The inhabitants of Allegheny county are a mining, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and navigating people. Every interest of these several branches of industry will be vastly promoted by securing to us under our present tariff, thus extended by annexation all over its territory, the entire markets of Texas. The navigation of the Red river, one of the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, furnishes one thousand miles of navigation into the heart of a rich country, now a divided and common right, will then be exclusively our own. To that add the important rivers,—the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Bravo del Norte, and many other smaller but navigable streams, and we behold a vast demand from that region on the boat builders and mechanics of the Ohio valley, adding at least one hundred steamboats, large and small, yearly, to the many now built for the wants of of western navigation. Our boats which will by the great carrying trade between Texas and her sister states, will in return for our manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, hemp and glass, and the products of the farms and forests carried there, receive and bring back her cotton and sugar, her rice and indigo, and probably her coffee and other tropical products.

The Santa Fe trade, which has, already, become so lucrative to many among you, would be cut off from us by a foreign, and by no means, necessarily, friendly power, whose territories intervene between us and that region, if the treaty should fail to be ratified. The Manchester wagon, and Hartley's strong harness, will no longer serve to carry American domestics and Pittsburg wares across the prairies, to be converted at Santa Fe into bullion and Mexican dollars. On the other hand, with our territories bordering on New Mexico, this trade would soon be vastly increased; for a Pittsburg steamboat with a cargo on board can ascend the Red river to a point not less than 300 miles remote from Santa Fe, and at a distance of 500 miles from Chihuahua the first great interior of the integral provinces of Mexico, which is but slightly further than that city is from Santa Fe, the present market, at which our traders meet those from the region of Chihuahua.

To the entire people of the United States this question is of vast and weighty moment. If the treaty for annexation should now be rejected, the re-action of the feeling in Texas must be intense and overwhelming.—She must then inevitably become a commercial dependency in fact, if not in name, of Great Britain. You may rest assured, that, even should a free trade treaty be not concluded between England and Texas, that the latter will so modify and relax her tariff by discriminating duties,—augmenting their imposts upon flour, grain beef, pork, lard and such articles, whilst taking off those on iron and all its manufactures, glass, cotton bagging, and all cotton and woolen fabrics, and similar articles; thereby excluding American products, and admitting England's free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas as a seperate Republic, and thus, even without a treaty of England, that country will monopolize her markets. But it will not end here.—Texas, like Gibraltar and Portugal to Spain will be made the great entrepot, and channel of British commerce, by means of which, her active merchants will, in defiance of all imposts and tariffs, not only flood the interior of Mexico with British wares, but through the channels of the Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers glut our own country with a multiplicity of every kind of her extensive manufactures, breaking up our very best establishments, and carrying ruin and bankruptcy into every manufacturing district of the United States.

The imports which we must receive from abroad, instead of being brought as they now are, chiefly into American vessels into our own ports, will, to escape the duties, be carried to Texas to be smuggled into the United States. This will impair, if not destroy, our great navigating interests on the high seas, which it has already been the policy of our government to foster. This was clearly foreseen by Mr. Van Buren, who, in his despatch to Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister at Mexico, on the 25th August, 1829, the very first year of Gen. Jackson's, directly alludes to this question of smuggling, when instructing that minister to endeavor to procure the annexation of Texas to this Union by a purchase and cession from Mexico.

But the evil does not cease with the injury to the shipping interest:—our revenue from imports on foreign commerce, necessarily falling short of the wants of the government, we shall be forced to resort to direct taxation to maintain and support the government.

In 1829, our exports to Texas, which was then reorganized by no other power, amount to one and three-quarter millions of dollars, but now, instead of having doubled with her population, they have dwindled down to $200,000 in value, being not one-seventh of what they were in 1839 In that year these exports to Texas embraced over one-fourth of the total exports of our manufactures to all the rest of the world. As a tariff man, I have always viewed the home as the best market for our manufactures, and where such markets can be extended with honor and propriety, it would be madness in the advocate for the protection of domestic industry to oppose such an extension. These markets are beyond the influence of foreign diplomacy, or the rivalry and jealousy of other nations, and must forever remain exclusively our own.

Should Texas be refused admission into the Union she must become a most dangerous theatre for for foreign intrigue, from which the most deplorable consequences to our welfare may ensue. Indeed at some future and not distant day we may be compelled, for the safety and perpetuity of the Union, to gain by conquest what is now so freely offered for our acceptance.

But with the coast of Texas added to ours, we should then have nearly the entire shore of our own great sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and would then not only be beyond the reach of smugglers, but would also set at defiance any attempt at invasion directed against New Orleans, or the great outlet of the commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

Now, my fellow-citizens, having given you my views on this subject, let me recall your attention, without reference to Florida to the acquisition of Louisiana, without which we should not at this moment be the united and happy people which constitute this great nation. Yet that noble purchase was not without opposition of a decided and indeed most violent character.—however, no patriot of that day lives to regret that addition to our territories.

Daniel O'Connell.

The following interesting letter relative to Daniel O'Connell, who, let prejudice say what it will, is the extraordinary man of the age, is from the London correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce, and it gives a peculiarly vivid and attractive account of his return to Parliament, and of the sensation caused by his presence in London and in the House.—The Liberator's aspect as a pacific revolutionist, is as striking as it is novel in the history of political struggles, and we know not how it may appear to others, but to our view of the case, there is something strangely impressive in this new mode of contending with the power of a mighty government and in so adroitly baffling its efforts. The sword, open rebellion and bloodshed are commonplace in the comparison; but this calm, cool, smiling defiance, compelling toleration and walking abroad at noonday in the very face of an exasperated foe, is as fresh and original, as it must be in the end effective:

LONDON, Feb. 19.

The most exciting circumstance at present is the sudden arrival, and reception, of Mr. O'Connel, in England. At the Repeal Association he declared that he should not leave Ireland until after Easter, but on the following day he changed his mind, and in the evening sailed for Liverpool.—In an address to the people of Ireland, issued on his departure, he announces the reason for this change of opinion, stating it to arise from information which he has received, that it was the intention of Lord John Russel to enter fully into the state of Ireland, and therefore it would be prudent to be near the noble lord, to aid him in his endeavors and furnish him with facts.

On his arrival at Liverpool he found large numbers of people congregated at the landing place, who cheered him with great enthusiasm, and finally drew him in a carriage to his Hotel. He briefly and happily thanked them, and bade the multitude quietly to disperse. His words acted like the movements of a magician's wand, for in a moment, as it were, the vast assemblage had dissolved.

As soon as it was known that he had arrived in the metropolis, crowds gathered about the Reform Club, whilst others grouped themselves in tolerable parties along the whole line of route, about three quarters of a mile, from the above magnificent edifice to the Houses of Parliament. As I approached Washington Hall, I found that the police were in great force, and that the numbers of the people were rapidly increasing. They were pouring over the bridge and through the park in hundreds, and at the time I left the outside for the inside of the building, some eight or ten thousand persons had accumulated.

The avenues leading to the Chamber of the Commons were thronged, the lobby was full of bustle, members in eager and loud converse, and the door-keepers sadly worried in their endeavors to keep a clear gangway. Within was what is termed 'a full house,' the Treasury benches presenting a formidable phalanx, and all the ministry, who are members, occupied their usual conspicuous places on the first row. There was a sullen, dogged calmness perceivable in the administrative band, like what may be observable in the countenance of men prepared to meet an unpleasant contingency, and who only want the impulse of command to undertake, and determine, any service, however doubtful or desperate. On the opposite side were ranged the Liberal party, who were mustered as strong as their numerical position would allow.—Their appearance was decidedly imposing, and their looks cheerful and self-satisfactory. One of their own members was in possession of the floor, but beyond his voice which was peculiarly heavy, a dead silence prevailed. Though the tone of this gentleman was monotonous, the tenor of his remarks were liberal and his language spirited. He was defending the sincerity of O'Connell, and denying that the Liberator had ever breathed a thought of violence, when tremendous cheering was heard in the street, and the whole of the Liberal side of the House became instantly excessively excited. The leading members of the ministry, as if by pre arrangement, crossed their legs, folded their arms, and throwing themselves back, took a more nonchalent position in their several seats. The tumult of voices was again and again heard—there came upon the ears loud and confused talking, the sounds of a rush and pressure of people, followed by the opening of the door and the precipitate entrance of some forty members. Foremost in this body-guard appeared the fine, noble, stalwart form of Daniel O'Connell, and the moment that he became the 'observed of all observers,' a cheer arose, so full of cordial greeting, of glorious welcome, of fervor, enthusiasm and sympathy, that he must have felt that moment, and that reception, as the proudest period and and scene in his life. The cheering continued, and so contagious did the clapping of hands become, that several of the stern, cold old Whigs could no longer resist the feeling, but burst forth with a shout so deafening and piercing, that it can only be likened to a whoop of joy and delight.

I had not seen the Liberator for the last fifteen months, and on looking at him I thought that his face had become thinner, either from care or age, or perhaps both. Yet his mien displayed no want of vigorous aspect, and the easy rollicking air with which he walked to his seat, denoted a man whose thoughts were buoyant and whose foot was firm. As soon as he had ensconced himself, he ws surrounded by several members, who shook him heartily by the hand, and by their gestures, for their remarks I could not hear, appeared to be in a state of extacy. For full four minutes and a half did this last; the Speaker looked puzzled, became fidgety, pulled on his gloves with peculiar desperation, and then calmly drew them off finger by finger.—He seemed to be cogniating whether he ought not to call out 'Order,' 'Order,' when his eye fell upon he Treasury benches, but no response was there, all being a perfect specimen of political petrifaction.

The gentleman who had been interrupted in his address to the House—Mr. Ross—as soon as he could be listened to, happily exclaimed: 'There's your convicted conspirator! (great cheering) Is it wise to treat the man who has been received in this extraordinary mannner, as Mr. O'Connell has been treated. (Immense cheering.) Put him into jail? (Cheers.) How much safer will you be if you do so? (Cheers.) What security will there be if Louis Phillippe dies, or war be declared against this country? (A solemn and silent significant silence on both sides of the House.)

Of the debates in the Commons I will express an opinion at this termination.—the argument is in favor of the opposition,—the majority is with the ministry.

In the Lords the debate rather prematurely terminated, on the second evening. As I stated would be the case, the ministry had a majority—ninety-seven in a house of 257. There was nothing remarkable in this appeal to the common sense and justice of this branch of the Legislature, beyond the cool indifference and triumphant tone with which the members of the government adressed the house, denying that Ireland was treated in any other way than with kindness and justice, and maintaining that the late trials had been conducted throughout with every proper mildness and moderation. There was one statement by the Earl Fortescue, the whig lord lieutenant of Ireland, which has made a great impression in favor of the late government and Mr. O'Connell. You remember how incessantly it was declared that the last was the O'Connell-ridden administration, that they were kept in office by bowing to the arch-agitator, and gorging him with patronage. This was repeated and reiterated, but what are the facts? My Lord Fortescue emphatically declares, that during the whole time of his Vice Royalty of Ireland, Mr. O'Connell only applied but once to the Government for a favor, and even then it was refused. His lordship also declared that it was without solicitation on the part of either Mr. O'Connell or his friends, that the government tendered to the learned gentleman the mastership of the Rolls, the second judicial station in Ireland, and nothing could have been more graceful and patriotic than the mode and reason for declining that tempting offer. 'I am grateful for the intended honor,' exclaimed the Liberator; 'but I am too much of a political partizan to make an impartial Judge.' A reply more honest, virtuous and noble cannot be found recorded either in ancient or modern history!

Ramon Ortiz, or the Generous Mexican.

We some time since condensed from Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition, an account of a most unmitigated villain, Salazar, whose conduct was not only brutal, but demoniacal. In fine contrast with this ruffian, is the character of Ramon Ortiz, a young Mexican, the Cura of El Paso, 25 years of age. He is described as of mild and benevolent countenance, and as kind hearted and generous in an eminent degree. He was particularly profuse in his attention to Kendall, and invited him as well as several officers of the Expedition, to spend a day at his delightful villa about a mile from El Paso Here they were entertained with an elegant hospitality, and having just escaped from the misery, squalor and tyranny of the monster Salazar, it was no small luxury for the unhappy prisoners to be supplied with each a change of clothes and linen. Following the example of their benevolent pastor, the people of El Paso treated the prisoners with kindness and liberality. Ramon Ortiz almost compelled Mr. Kendall to receive a sum of money for his use, in the further prosecution of his journey of captivity; Mr. K. having previously almost forced him to receive a small gold pencil-case, as a memorial. Mr. Kendall parted from this truly noble young man with much regret, and the excellent philanthropy of his character will be more appreciated, when we inform our readers that, on the prisoners leaving El Paso to prosecute their painful march to Chihuahua, Ramon Ortiz sent a strong and well caparisoned horse for Mr. Kendall's use, for the entire 300 miles—also a cart load of newly baked bread, with mules to draw it, for the use and comfort of the officers, besides a large supply of clothing medicines and other necessaries for the men. Honor to the warm-hearted young Mexican. Pass his name round, brethren of the press, for he deserves this tribute at our hands, for his kindness to one of the craft.

[Phila. Inquirer.

We copy from the 'West Chester Jeffersonian' the following Poem, *verbatim et literatum*, and give the desired *credit*.

For our comments upon this production see inside.

By E. H. Crossman,

on His young, but worthy friend Thomas Hamelton of West chester Pa. who is about to leave his neighborhood friends and relatives.

Farewell to chester county
the place wich he adored
adieu to the methodist brothern
perhaps for evermore
farewell to West Chester
the place he did dwel
adieu to all of his acquaintance
he bids you all farewell
Farewell to my friend Hamelton
which causeth me to mourn
May Jacobs god protect him
until his safely return.
To think that he must leave me,
it does my peace destroy
Thow Sweet & lovely companion
the comfort of my joy
From Shedding tears of Soroh
I scarcely can refrain
Farewell now for a Season
till you return again
when you are Lewistown Valley
Whare heathen nations they have dwelled
or on the Seven lofty mountains
Whare Savage indians they have yelled
I would think of you friend Hamelton
the one that I love so well
with eyes expressing, bless those
that they in peace might dwell
But Should it please the almighty
to stop you on the way
within the Seven lofty mountains
your body for to lay
I trust that you will leave behind you
Some friends that would disdain
To see you either suffer
or hear you to complain
your horse now being ready
with shoes both strong & new
now for the western Lewistown Valley
you bid us all adieu
farewell dear friend Hamelton
forever must we part
let health and pleasure wait on the
and every with a kindred heart
though far away remember E. H. C.

☞ The Washington Standard gives the following singular association of names:

"A year ago the names of the President and most of his Cabinet *terminated* alike, as, for example—Tyler, Webster, Spencer, Porter and Upshur. Now they *commence* alike, as, for example—*John* Tyler, *John* Calhoun. *John* Spencer, *John* Mason, and *John* Nelson—to say nothing of *John* Tyler, Jr., the Private Secretary, and *John* Jones, the organ!"

CURIOUS.—There are strong doubts whether Mr. Harper, the Mayor elect of New York, can constitutionally discharge the duties pertaining to his office, as it is alleged that he arrived in this country from England when about four years of age and has never taken out his letters of naturalization. A strange anomaly it would present, should it be made to appear that the *Native* Americans had elected to office an *unnaturalized foreigner!*

SHARP WIT.—Robert Owen, the Atheist, said to John John Randolph, "no doubt the day will come when men will learn the principle of vitality and live forever."—"Are you aware," said he, "that in Egypt by artificial heat, the people create thousands of chickens!"

"Yes," replied Randolph, "but you forget to tell us who furnishes the eggs; show me the man who can lay an egg, and I will agree to your parallell case."

We inquired of an old friend the other day from Berks, what majority Muhlenberg would receive in that county.

"Why," replied he, scratching his head, "about *two acres and a half!*"

Extract from the **Address of the State Central Committee.**

The Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania is HENRY A. MUHLENBERG of Berks county. By this nomination the Democratic party offer for the suffrages of our fellow-citizens, a pure patriot, a tried statesman, a man of unblemished private character, a disciple of Jefferson, a friend of Jackson, the illustrious statesman and honored hero of New Orleans. Henry A. Muhlenberg comes from a revolutionary stock, second to none in service and sacrifices in the great war of Independence. His grandfather a native of Germany; was one of those noble spirits who in all ages have contended for the blessings of civil and religious freedom, and he found in the wilds of Pennsylvania that liberty which the despots of Europe have always denied to a suffering people. His sons partook of the energy of their father. Gen. Peter Muhlenberg, who was indebted for his commission as a Colonel in the Continental line to the friendship of Washton, was one of the bravest officers of the Revolutionary army. Brandywine, Germantown, Stony Point, Green Spring, and Yorktown, bore testimony to his valor, and Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of that courage and conduct which gave her son a high rank among the heroes of the revolution.

Mr. Muhlenberg, an original friend of Gen. Jackson, and always an unwavering Democrat, commenced his political career at the Presidential election of 1828, as a representative in Congress from the counties of Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh. He was four times re-elected by his confiding constituents, and in 1838 he was selected by President Van Buren as the first American minister sent to Austria, to unite by ties of mutual amity and peace the country of his brth with that of his forefathers.—Throughout this whole public career, he evinced a calm and steady judgment, and an indomitable firmness of purpose, but so mingled with amenity, and frankness of demeanor, as to win esteem and affection, even from those of different views, and political opinions.

While in Congress, he voted against the Maysville road bill which was afterwards vetoed by Gen. Jackson. He sustained the bank veto of 1832, and the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States in 1833. He moved the previous question, so as to refer the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (Mr. Taney,) to the committee of Ways and Means;—and on the 4th of April, 1834, solemnly recorded his opinion, on the Journals of Congress, by his vote, that "the Bank of the United States ought not to be re-chartered." In the same year he was appointed one of that committee of the representatives of the People against whom the bank closed its doors, as was afterwards done against depositors, note-holders, creditors, and even stockholders. This startling act of bank arrogance was but the necessary precursor of of that total loss of thirty-five millions of capital, which ended in assignments, insolvency, and the ruin of hundreds of innocent ind viduals, reposing in fancied security under the promises of the bank politicians who, at the time, vindicated and even gloried in its conduct. Against such conduct and such an institution whether under a national or state charter, Mr. Muhlenberg was then, and is now, solemnly pledged. During the same session he voted for the "Gold bill," a crowning measure of Gen. Jackson's attempts to curtail the circulation of worthless paper money, and to re-establish the only national currency—Gold and Silver. Throughout a great part of his Congressional term he was chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, and a large portion of his time was faithfully given to procure justice for the widows and orphans of those who sufferred in the cause of the Revolution.

On the 27th of December 1833, Mr. Muhlenberg took an active and prominent part in a meeting of the members of Congress, over which Col. Richard M. Johnson presided, held to take measures for celebrating on the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans, a civil triumph of his administration, equally glorious—THE PAYMENT AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Uniting the blood of the German with the birth-right of the American—speaking and uniting both languages with equal facility and purity—learned in the best literature of both—feeling an ardent sympathy in emigrants from all countries from recollections of the past and hopes of the future—Henry A. Muhlenberg is a genuine representative of the wise and philanthropic policy of William Penn, who made Pennsylvania an Asylum for the oppressed of every nation. Nor is any of her citizens more deeply impressed than he is with the duty of preserving untarnished her public faith. No one in a station of her political trust, will devote himself more zealously to that great end At the same time, he is not ignorant that the People, who are (in this country at least) the government have a right to require and must have lain before them, a candid, minute, and faithful account of their debts and resources, with such propositions for a wise economy, as will convince them that whatever sacrifices they may be called upon to make will produce a result beneficial to them and their prosperity.

Such is the man who is presented as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. In every way he is worthy of this high evidence of his country's trust—in his past actions, his known principles, his certain course of future conduct. While we know full well that unfaltering reliance could be confidently placed in the patriotism and the talents, and integrity of F. R. SHUNK and the other eminent citizens who, in the first instance, divided with him the preferences of the assembled delegates yet we cannot deceive ourselves in the full assurance that the cordial patriotic and unanimous voice of the whole Convention, in favor of him who was the choice of its majority, gives to his nomination even more than usual influence, makes it the harbinger of fresh success to the Democracy of the Keystone State, and leaves no ground for reasonable doubt that HENRY A. MUHLENBERG will, by the votes of his fellow-citizens, be the triumphantly hailed as the NEXT GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In selecting JOSHUA HARTSHORN, of Chester county, as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, the Convention have had reference alike to the character and acbuirements of the man, which peculiarly fit him for that station of trust and activity, and to his firm adherence in trying times and in positions of important popular responsibility, to the principles and measures of the Democratic party. A member of the Legislature during that period when every effort was adopted to sway and mislead the the representatives of the people, he was found invariably firm and faithful. In the place of which the Democratic party now call him, he will be found equally fearless in the discharge of duties, equally unmoved by artful or sinister applications, equally resolute to direct for the public good alone, the power and patronage appurtenant to his office.

(To be continued.)

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Among the many medicines of the day we know of none which have gained more celebrity or are more worthy of confidence, than Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.—'They are a mild and gentle, but thorough and excellent cathartic. In cases of costiveness, billious affections, impurity of blood &c., they renovate system. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe.—Experience has taught us their good qualities, and induced them thus to give them a 'certificate of character,' and recommend them to the 'sick and afflicted.'

For sale at the store of John A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

LEWISTOWN REPUBLICAN

"Pledged but to TRUTH, to LIBERTY, and LAW, No Favor sways us, and no Fear shall awe."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1844.

Eisenbise & Walters,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

FOR PRESIDENT & VICE PRESIDENT:
THE NOMINEES
Of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention.

Democratic Nominations,
FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY A. MUHLENBERG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.
JOSHUA HARTSHORNE
OF CHESTER COUNTY.

Democratic County Committee of Correspondence.

EPHRAIM BANKS Esq. Lewistown.
JAMES TURNER, Esq "
HENRY EISENBISE, Esq. "
JOSEPH KYLE, Esq. Kishacoquillas.
ELIJAH DAVIS, McVeytown.
JOHN PURCELL, Newtown Hamilton.

COUNTY STANDING COMMITTEE.

E. Banks, Esq.	J. A. Cunningham,
Henry Eisenbise,	Capt. T. Franks,
Samuel Davidson,	Dr. Jos. B. Ard,
Charles Ritz,	Dr. E. Davis,
Dr. Jos Henderson,	Capt. Jas. Hemphill,
Samuel Barr, Esq.	Jacob Norton,
David Hough, Esq.	

Our First Page

Contains Judge Wilkins letter on the annexation of Texas—a highly interesting sketch of Daniel O'Connel— Poet-try, &c., which no one should fail to read.

Hon Henry A. Muhlenberg.

Mr. Muhlenberg visited Harrisburg recently, in reference to which the "Union" says: "During his short sojourn among us he was visited by hundreds of citizens, renewing *old* and creating *new* associations.—He is in excellent health spirits, and and capable of serving the State in the capacity of Chief Magistrate faithfully and well."

A Concert.

We learn with pleasure that the "Philharmonic Society" has consented to give a concert for the benefit of the Artillerists, who are about ereeting an Armory.

We have frequently heard the music of this association commended in the thighest terms by those who have attended its meetings, and since they have engaged Mr. ——ISTER as their leader, their performance has excited no little astonishment. Their interference in behalf of the Military, will, we have no doubt, produce a *bumper*, which we hope will induce them to volunteer in behalf of the Guards, who have still a debt pending for their armory.

The Concert will take place on Thursday evening, May 9th.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Monday night.

Annexation of Texas.

The question of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and admitting her into the Union, is now undergoing discussion in every part of the country. It is the most important question that has been before the nation for years, and should be investigated deliberately, without political feelings or party bias. A Treaty has been negotiated by our Government, with the Government of Texas for the annexation of Texas to the Union—and has been presented to the Senate for their action.

The question now arises, what is to be gained by the proposed annexation? or, What is to be lost by its rejection?

In the first place, it would make the territory of the Union more compact—and would give us nearly the entire shore of the Gulf of Mexico. The territory proposed to be ceded to the United States, contains upwards of 300,000 square miles, without conflicting with the possessions of Mexico. Commencing at the Gulf, it is bounded on the south by the Rio Bravo Del Norte—a long navigable river—to its source in the mountains, and thence north is separated from the Province of Santa Fe, by a natural boundary of mountains and prairie; it is separated from the United States by the Sabine and Red Rivers.

The elevated districts, or table lands, of Texas, extend on the south east to within 100 miles of the Gulf coast, and is well adapted to the growing of grain and raising cattle, the climate being so mild that stock can be kept through the winter without stabling. The low lands are alluvial, with a rich and deep soil, and are suitable for the raising of cotton, sugar, and probably coffee—and as they extend three degrees further south than Louisiana, it is probable, that by cultivation they may produce most of the tropical fruits.

As a separate and independent government, Texas might, and probably would, negotiate a treaty with England, permitting the free importation of British goods, and from her navigable rivers could flood the Valley of the Mississippi with those articles—thus ruining our Manufacturers and taking away the revenue of the government. Smuggling, in place of fair trade would then be carried on to the greatest extent—and a territory that could now be obtained peaceably, would then have to be secured at the expense of a war. The Red River, one of the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, has a steamboat navigation of more than 1000 miles. Trinity, Sabine, Colorada, and Rio Del Norte, with several other rivers are all navigable streams—several of them empty into the Gulf of Mexico, affording every opportunity of smuggling goods into the United States with impunity.

These are some of the advantages to be gained, and some of the evils to be averted by the annexation of Texas. On the other hand it is alleged in opposition to the proposed annexation, that our territory is already too large—and that by increasing it, the danger of dismemberment of the Union is greatly increased. Indeed, that threats are already made of a dissolution of the Union, should that event take place. Massachusetts, by an almost unanimous resolution of her Legislature, has declared, that much as they deprecate a dissolution of the Union, they would prefer it to a treaty with Texas. It is answered to this, that heretofore, every increase of territory, giving additional outlets to our agriculture and making the Union in its territory more compact, gives it additional strength and durability. The acquisition of Louisiana and Florida had this effect, and they too were settled principally by French and Spanish inhabitants, unacquainted with the principles of free government—whilst Texas is principally settled by American citizens.

Another objection is, that it will give the South a preponderance in the Union, the territory proposed to be acquired being susceptible of being divided into three States, and that it will increase and extend the evil of slavery in the Union, Texas now being a slave state. Every American citizen admits the evils of slavery—and deprecates its extension. It is one of the evils entailed upon us by our British ancestors. The negro race is now amongst us, and whilst they continue will always be a distinct race. How to get clear of them is a question which has long agitated the public mind. Does not the proposed annexation offer the most favorable opportunity of getting them a home amongst a people where they would be on a perfect equality? South of the Rio Bravo Del Norte, there exists prejudice against neither caste nor color, and our negroes would go among them upon a footing of perfect equality.

It is well known that several of the slave-holding states would cease to be such, if they had an opportunity of getting rid of their slaves. South of the Rio Bravo, Texas will offer the wished for chance, and while slavery may increase in Texas, already a slave holding state, it will be drawn from several of the old States. It is alleged that in the Treaty with Texas, no provision is made for the existence of slavery, and that it will be in the power of Congress to abolish it.—If so, every objection to the proposed annexation of any importance will be removed.

O! Poet-try!

The trite maxim, that a genius for poetry is the rich gift of nature, and cannot be acquired, is true, and an exception only proves the general rule.

Chester county, in some respects, is said to be rather ahead of any other section of the State, and in some others probably a *little behind;* (not meaning, of course that bustles are unusually *diminutive* there.) but in the article of manufactured poetry, we are forced to surrender the flag, to our sedate *friends*. The flight of Icarus is nothing compared to that of the illustrious E. H. C., and though there be little danger that the sun should melt his waving pinions, another upward effort will surely render the already *moon struck fledgling*, a complete *lunatic*. We would beg to direct the particular attention of our Belles-Lettres readers to the exquisitely original, and pathetically affectionate poem on our first page. Many astonishing circumstances are narrated of the infancy of the Old Poets: as, that the bees attracted by the sweetness of his notes, swarmed about Ovid's mouth, and that Orpheus even thrilled the rugged trees; one thing we know, that when this "Farewell was read in the hearing of "Frank," a noble Newfoundland, he clapped his tail between his legs, and set up so lugubrious a howl, that it turned nearly all our milk sour;—his appreciation of *dog*-gerel is nice!

We proceed now to point out a few latent beauties in this amazing performance:

The title is new—"By Edward H. Crossman, *on* His young but worthy friend"—now Heaven defend poor Hamelton, if these lines were put *on* him—the poison-shirt of Hercules would be olive oil to this vestment.

"Farewell to chester county
the place wich he adored"

a capacious affection hath the aforesaid Thomas—if his appetite is proportionate, bear-meat, venison and trout would soon be among the things *wich* were in "the Lewistown Valley."

"adieu to the methodist *broth*-ern"

—fond of soup! your friend was? weak stomach, perhaps.

"farewell to West Chester (accent on fi- the place which he did dwell" nal)

we always thought West Chester a clever village, but if Tommy can dwell (lodge?) it, either it has been greatly magnified by the microscopic eye of affection, or the bread-basket of Thomas is a perfect "edax rerum."

"Farewell to my friend Hamelton
which causeth me to mourn (murn?)
May Jacobs god protect him
until his safely return."

The mingled friendship, regret and piety of these lines is irresistible. We can easily imagine Neddy, his eyes glistening through his tears, like a cat in an onion-basket, *sniftering!* (we beg to add this expressive, though inelegant epithet to the language) and cramming ginger-bread into the horizontal gash in his countenance to stop his *soroh!*

"To think that he must leave me,
it does my *peace* destroy"

in other words and in plain prose, Ned is so sorry, that he cannot eat his ten-o'clock *piece* of bread and butter—sympathetic youth!! But now "listen, O, ye Owls," to the sublime, he has made an attempt to take that *one* celebrated step—

"when you are Lewistown *Valley*
Whare heathen nations they have dwelled
or on the Seven lofty mountains
Whare Savage indians they have yelled"

Yes, most lachrymose Edward, we are heathens yet, in so far as the taste for the Fine Arts is a criterion. Did we not urgently direct the attention of the Pagans of the Juniata to such a delicious morceau as thine, alas! immortal gosling, the profane herd would shed tears of mirth when thou would'st raise the pearly drop of weeping friendship. Come, destined jewel of Chester, and we will take thee to the top of the "*Seven Brothers*," and when thou hast feasted thine eyes on yawning caverns huge precipices, and thunder-splintered crags, we will give thee a leg up one of the tall pines and thou canst migrate with other geese to a more genial clime.

"But Should it please the almighty
to stop you on the way
within the Seven lofty mountains
your body for to lay"

thou favored votary of the "coy nine," he would leave behind him some 60 or 80 miles a most unmitigated young ass, who like Balaam's, could talk, but unlike that wise asinine, could not talk good sense!

"your horse now being ready
with shoes both strong & new"

why mount him, Mr. Hamelton, and for "good gracious sake" hurry out of Chester county, for if you remain poor Edward's *soroh* will cause him to fall, we fear, into premature labor, and another abortion will disappoint the hopes of a fond father.

We quote the finale as being peculiarly happy and novel. The abrupt energy, and delicate interweaving of the name of the writer into the texture of the poesy is so fine:

"let health and pleasure wait on *the*
and every with a kindred heart
though far away remember E. H. C."

of course he will be healthy among the mountains, despite of the Indian's yell; but if ever he knows pleasure more, after being made the horse block for you to mount Pegasus, his elasticity of spirits is more to be admired than desired. We had intended to visit West Chester, some time, but now our impatience is so great to behold this poetical prodigy that we must hasten our preparations.

Up joyous nine, protect your infant devotee,
Until our delighted eyes shall fix on
E. H. C.

☞ Why does not the "Democratic Union" publish the proceedings of our county meeting, among others, which it has published, some of which were held several weeks since ours? Little Mifflin desires to be heard, and it is well known that when the election comes round, she is *always* there.

☞ Several communications on file, and one in type have been unavoidably crowded out.

HON. HENRY BALDWIN, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court died in Philadelphia on last Sunday week.

☞ We take pleasure in spreading before our readers the subjoined letter, received by the senior editor from Cambria county, expressing in a pleasing and grateful manner the feelings of the Democracy in the West upon the Gubernatorial nomination. As we remarked two weeks ago, the same feeling pervades every section of the State, which is an earnest of a joyous harvest home in the fall. The Ball has been started, and nothing can impede its triumphant and glorious progress.

JOHNSTOWN, April 22d, 1844.

Dear Sir—It may not be out of place to let you know what is doing in the West, in relation to the campaign for Governor. In the Eastern and interior part of the State, the friends of the federal candidate make large calculations upon the West—that a portion of the party who prefered the nomination of Mr. Shunk are unwilling to support Henry A. Muhlenberg, the regular nominee. Such, however, is not the fact. They are counting without their host. The party is united here, and they will find that Mr. Markle is not that popular candidate where he is known that many would feign have him to be, when placing him before the People. The doctrine of availibily which is all powerful among the whigs, done much for his nomination, and the influence of Stevens, Burrows, & Co. was used in his behalf from the fact that his weakness and incapacity for the office would render him a fit subject for their nefarious and designing distation. The same men who ruled the affairs of the Commonwealth under Joseph the 1st. are the same that have been successful thus far with Joseph the 2d. Gen. Irvin should have been the whig nominee—in fact he was the regular nominee of a majority of the party; but unfortunately for the General, his military courage was only displayed in *sham battles*—he never scalped an *Injun*, nor performed divers other feats necessary to entitle him to a nomination from such men as held the balance of power in the Whig Convention.

Their available Joseph, however, will fail at the ballot box The West will do her duty. Old Westmoreland, the county in which Mr Markle resides, will be true to herself. She has been styled upon frequent occasions "*old Berks of the West*," and from present indications, the result of the next election wil render her more worthy the appellation. I have seen many citizens from that sterling county, who are well acquainted with Mr. Markle, and they, with scarcely an exception, regard him as totally unqualified. To give you some idea of what his acquaintaces think of him, I will quote the reply of a sturdy yeoman, to a leading federalist, who was quite eloquent and enthusiastic in advocating the claims of Gen. Markle upon military grounds. It is somewhat Laconic, but I have no doubt it is true to the letter.—Mr. ——. *I know Jo Markle these many years, and I think him just about smart enough for a country Squire, and hardly that.*" The reply was sufficient—it struck the advocate of the federal candidate so forcibly, that he had nothing more to say, but left quite unceremoniously. Mr. Markle is not popular at home. We have evidence of this fact now on record. He was a candidate for Congress at one time, and his vote in Westmoreland fell several hundred short of that received by Joseph Ritner who was a candidate for Governor at the same time.

Yours, &c.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association was held on Saturday evening last, which was large and respectable. A resolution was adopted changing the meeting nights from Monday to Saturday.

The Finance Committee were instructed to procure a room for holding the meetings in during the week.

The following named gentlemen compose that committee, viz:

Capt. T. Franks,	Jacob Givler,
Jacob Bearly,	Daniel Tice,
Joshua Morrison,	Peter Hull,
Samuel Fear,	Wm. Chesnut,

On motion of J. A. Cunningham, Esq. H. J. Walters was requested to address the meeting, which was complied with on his part, when on motion of Joseph Alexander, Esq., the thanks of the Association was tendered to Mr. Walters for his address.

H. J. Walters, from a committe appointed at a previous meeting, reported a preamble and resolutions, which, after discussion were adopted as follows:

Whereas, The approaching political campaign is one of the most important which has ever yet taken place since the year 1800, when the Federalists, or Whigs, made one of the most desperate efforts to sustain the corrupt administration of the elder Adams, then in power, and to defeat the Democratic party in the election of the immortal Jefferson, and believing that the same party are making similar exertions to secure the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency, whose efforts will be directed to establish the same principles and measures which characterised that administration, which proved so odious and oppressive, and which evidently tended to anarchy and subversion of our free institutions: Therefore,

Resolved, That we will cordially unite in favor of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention which is to meet at Baltimore in May next, and for the sake of our *principles*, and the welfare of our common country use every exertion to promote their election.

Resolved, That the present Tariff, for which we are mainly indebted to the votes of our own Senators, James Buchanan and Daniel Sturgeon, is the best one which can be adopted under existing circumstances.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the Distribution scheme, and believe that our taxes are already sufficiently high, and this unconstitutional measure, if adopted, will only compel us to pay a tax exceeding even the income which would arise from it, and be diverting this part of the revenue of the General Government from its legitimate object.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "Independent Treasury" system, as proposed by President Van Buren, and against the project of a British Bank, believing it to be an engine which will eventually change the whole system of our Republican Government, subvert our liberties, demoralize our People, and make our Government in every respect like the British Government, where the people are a mere cypher, and are compelled to support a power which they have no voice in controlling. The Independent, nick-named by the federalists sub Treasury, is not an irresponsible institution, and is just such a one as Washington himself approved of, making its officers the servants and not the rulers of the People.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our fellow-democrats and friends in this county, to organize in their several townships, form associations, and buckle on their armor for the work that is before them with a firm determination to conquer, and secure a Democratic triumph in Little Mifflin next fall which will show that the "sober second thought" of her People is "always efficient" on the day of trial.

Resolved, That in the nomination of HENRY A. MUHLENBERG, we have presented to us a man whose illustrious ancestry gave evidence of their purity, patriotism and ability, and which he has himself signally displayed upon moments of the greatest peril, proving him not only the "noblest word of God," an HONEST MAN, but one who has nerve for any crisis, and the will to exert it promptly when circumstances may demand it, and we will, laying all former preferences aside, hand in hand contend for the holy cause in which we are engaged, by promoting the election of the candidate whom "OLD BERKS" has presented and *endorsed*, well knowing that her noble Democracy would not palm upon us one who was not worthy.

Resolved, That we we hereby invite our friends of Derry and Granville townships to join us in our Association, they being in our immediate vicinity, and extend to them the hand of fellowship.

On motion of Joseph Alexander, it was Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the Lewistown Republican and other democratic papers, and that the editor of the Village Herald be requested to publish them.

The Association then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next, at such place as may be provided by the Finance Committee.

On Tuesday, 23d ult., during the debate on the Tariff, Mr. White of Kentucky despied some charges in relation to the bargain and sale of Mr. Adams and Clay. Mr. Rathbun replied that he "could prove it." Mr. White retorted, "you can prove a—lie then,—swallow that —— you." Mr. R. asked, "do you apply the lie to me personally?" To which Mr. White replied, "I do —— you." Blows then passed between them. A Kentuckian named Moore, not a member, rushed in and interfered, and while Mr. McCauslin, a member from Ohio, was putting him out of the door, Moore fired a pistol at McCauslin, the ball of which pessed through the thigh of Mr. Wailes, a police officer, just coming in.

Huzza! Huzza!! Huzza!!!

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

One of the most important items of news which can be communicated to the People of this vicinity, is the arrival among them of a large assortment of

CHEAP SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which we take great pleasure in publishing, but not exceeding that which it will afford us to dispose of them to customers.

The stock of DRY GOODS consist in a very small part of the following, viz: Calicoes, Lawns, Mous d' Lames, Balsarines, Alpacas, Domestic and Manchester Ginghams, Brocades, Chusans, Chintzes, Checks Tickings, Linen and Cotton Table Diaper, Russia Towelling, Muslins, Broad Cloths, Plain, Fancy and Tweed Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Sattinets and Vestings, Irish Linens, Leghorn and Sea-grass Hats and Bonnets, Riebons, Silk Fringes, Umbrellas and Parasols, and an unprecedented and endless variety of other goods, which all can have an opportunity of examining for themselves by calling in at their store on the

Corner of Market & Wayne streets, Lewistown.

Groceries,

Consisting of Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of

QUEENS-WARE.

All kinds of

TOBACCO and SEGARS.

In fact every thing needful in the Merchant's line. Just give us a call and satisfy yourselves of the cheapness of our goods.

BLYMYER & PROWELL.

May 1st 20tf

A HOME
For Sale.
Pubic Vendue!

The Subscriber offers for sale, on Saturday the

15th DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

on the premises, a Tract of Land, containing about 120 acres, situate in Oliver township, Mifflin county, Pa.' 3½ miles southeast of M'Veytown, within one-half mile of the Juniata river, adjoining lands of R Johnson's heirs and others—about 40 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having erected thereon a good

LOG HOUSE & DOUBLE BARN.

A Young bearing APPLE ORCHARD OF CHOICE FRUIT,

besides almost every other kind of fruit trees—Also a spring of good water at the door, and several other springs on the farm.

Terms as follows, viz:—one half the purchase money to be paid on the 1st of April, 1845, when possession will be given and title made—the other half in three equal annual payments with interest—to be secure by bonds and mortgage on the land.

ELIAS PENEPACKER.

N. B.—There is also a good appearance for Iron Ore on said farm. F. P.

May 1, '44. 20ts

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Mifflin county will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Wayne township, Mifflin county, on Monday the 20th day of May inst. about sixty acres, more or less, of a tract of land, late the property of David Gonzales dec'd, adjoining the Newton Hamilton road on the north, S. Witherow on the east, H Fike on the south, and the remainder of said tract on the west, the said part being the eastern part of a larger tract the property of said David Gonzales, dec'd.

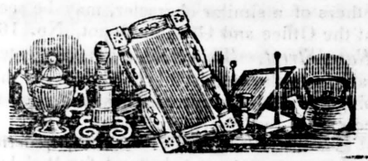
One half the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale and the balance in equal annual payments with interest.

CYRUS STINE, Adm'r.

J. R. Crawford, Cl'k O. C.

May 1 ts

NEW STORE.



THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received and is now opening a splendid assortment of

Spring & Summer Dry Goods,

GROCERIES & QUEENS-WARE.

in Dr. Ard's New Store Room, opposite Sterret & Potter's store, and nearly opposite the Bank in the borough of Lewistown. His stock of **Dry Goods** consists in a great part of BROAD CLOTHS which will be sold at low prices. Plain and fancy, double and single milled, and Tweed CASSIMERES, & fancy SATINETTS, with a large assortment of

SUMMER STUFFS,

such as Velvet Cords, Beaverteens, Nankins, Linens, Balzarines, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Chusans, Mous de Laines, and stacks of CALICOES, of all kinds and prices. Muslins, Ticking, Cotton and Linen Table Diapers, Umbrellas, Bonnets and Ribbons, Leghorn Hats, Irish Linens, Cloaks, Bombazines, Alpachas, with a great variety of all kinds of

CHEAP GOODS

which will be cheerfully exhibited whenever we are favored with a call, and when it happens that customers are not suited in what they wish to purchase, the mistake will not be ours, for every exertion will be made use of to accommodate and please all who may favor the establishment with their custom.

Also on hand and for sale one pair of GOLD and one pair of SILVER EPAULETTS, one first rate SASH and one SWORD and BELT with PLATE.

Also Fine CAVENDISH TOBACCO and SEGARS.

JOHN HAMILTON.

N. B.—**All kinds of TRADE** taken in exchange for goods.

Ap24 19.f

They've Come!
MRS. FOSSELMAN

Has again received at her old stand a few doors west of Blymyer and Prowell's Store, from the East, the

SPRING FASHIONS!

and laid in an excellent supply of Mantua maker and Millenar's goods, which will enable her to accommodate every one to their own fancy.

☞ BONNET TRIMMING will be done in the most fashionable manner, at the low price of 50 and 62½ cents, and she informs her friends and the public that she will not *accept* $1 50 for trimming them. Her shop is always open to her old customers, and as many new ones as will favor her with a call.

April 24, 193t

Attention Militia.

THE Militia composing the 22d Regiment 1st Brigade 10th Division P. M. will parade as follows, viz:—

The 2d Battalion 22d Regiment in Lewistown on Thursday the 16th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The 1st Battalion 22d Regiment at the house of Jacob Lotz in Reedsville on Friday the 17th day of May.

R. D. SMITH, Colonel.

Ap17 1844.

Attention!

LEWISTOWN GUARDS.

YOU will meet at your Armory on Monday 6th day of May, in summer uniform, AT ONE O'CLOCK, P. M provided with 6 rounds of blank cartridge. Arms and equipments in good order.

By order of the Capt.

C. C. SPOTSWOOD, O.S.

N. B. A Court of Appeal will be held immediately after parade.

Brigade Order.

The Militia and Volunteers composing the 1st Brigade 10th Division P M. will parade for inspection in the following order:

The 1st Battalion 73d Regiment will parade on Monday the 13th day of May.

The 2d Battalion 73d Regiment will parade on Tuesday May 14th.

The 1st Battalion 127th Regiment will parade on Wenesday May 15th.

The 2d Battalion 22d Regiment will parade on Thursday May 16th.

The 1st Battalion 22d Regiment will parade on Friday May 17th.

The 2d Battalion 127th Regiment will parade on Saturday May 18th

The Penn's Valley Volunteer Battalion will parade on Monday May 20th.

The 2d Battalion 111th Regiment will parade on Tuesday May 21st.

The 1st Battalion 111th Regiment will parade on Wednesday May 22d.

The 2d Battalion 12th Regiment will parade on Thursday May 23d.

The 1st Battalion 12th Regiment will parade on Friday May 24th.

The Union Battalion of Volunteers will parade on Saturday May 25th

The Companies composing the 1st Brigade 10th Division P. M. will parade at on Monday the 6th day of May next, at the places designated by their respective Captains.

DANIEL EISENBISE, B. I.

Brigade Inspector's Office, }
Lewistown, April 10th }

Lewistown Gazette Centre Democrat, Centre Berichter, Mifflin Times, copy until parade and charge Brigade Inspector.

Lewistown Academy.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 8th day of May inst. The rates of tuition, in the Male Department, will remain as heretofore.

The Female Department will be under the immediate direction of Mrs Laura A. Carpenter. Rates of Tuition for a quarter of 12 weeks as follows, viz:

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Geography, English Grammar & Arithmetic, $3 00

Botany History, and Natural Philosophy, with the above branches, $4 00

Astronomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Algebra, Geometry, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, the Latin and French Languages $5 00

Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, $5 00 extra

Ornamental Needle Work 1 00 do

May 1 20 4t

W. D M'VEY.
Attorney at Law,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Mifflin county, and attend *promptly* to all business entrusted to his care.

Lewistown ap24tf 19

Cloths and Cassimeres.

French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; American Cassimeres, Cloths & Sattinetts; English and American *Tweed Coatings;* Single Milled Cloths and Cassimeres; Silk Velvet and Black Satin Vestings; Cashmere, Thibet & other Vestings; Silk & Alpacha *Serges;* A full assortment of Tailors' Trimmings; New Style Spring & Summer Pant Stuffs; With

various other seasonable Goods, embracing the latest styles, are offered at the lowest market prices.

LIPPINCOTT & PARRY.

Wholesale & Retail Cloth Store, No. 57, North 2d St. Philadelphia.

3d mo 27 2m

N. B.—Orders from a distance carefully supplied and warranted to suit.

Opposition the life of Trade.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.

The subscriber having leased the Brick Yard at the West end of Lewistown, formerly known as Bearly's Brick Yard, and is now prepared to manufacture Brick of all kinds, of the best material and workmanship, cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce, Builders and others can be accomodated by calling on JACOB BEARLY

Agent for Jacob Lotz.

mh 27 tf

BACON & DRIED FRUIT.

THE subscribers have just received from Cincinnati,

10 Hhds. Duffields sugar cured HAMS
10 " do FLITCH.
15 " do SHOULDERS.
5 Kegs steam rendered leaf LA D.
100 Bushels Ohio DRIED PEACHES.
150 " do do APPLES.

They have also received from the East a general assortment of Spring

DRY GOODS
and
GROCERIES.

Also a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

which will be sold at very reduced prices by the subscribers.

REMEMBER, next door to Jacob Muthersbaugh's tavern, sign of the black bear *with no tail!*

KENNEDY & PORTER.

N. B. **300** Bushels good POTATOES, clear of rot. K. & P.

Ap10 3t Gazette copy.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

On the first day of April 1844.

While the steam brig Enterprize was plying in the waters of Jacksereek, some of the connecting rods gave way and threw the vessel into danger, (as was was generally predicted.) *But the biler didn't bust, you will find the metal of a different* NATURE—IT STRETCHES. So we rigged up our vessel in less than no time, and we are now ready for business a leetle cheaper than ever.

I will now sell at the mills at the following prices:

Common frame stuff under 22ft long, pine or hemlock	$1 10 p 100ft
6 by 6 under 20ft long	85
From 22 to 35ft long	1 40
Common oak lumber	1 10
Good oak	1 15
⅔ boards	87½
Shingling lath and common fencing pales	44
5000ft to one bill	35
Plastering lath 3ft long	18¾ p 100
3½	22½
4	25
4 to 5	30

Hauling to town from 12½ to 15 cents per 100ft.

The lumber in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th items will be counted inch measure—lumber less than 3 by 4 will be counted running measure. The above rates will be charged on bills handed in after the 10th instant, and a common order must be drawn or endorsed on the back of the bill, signed by the person who is to pay, with their terms of payment, when the lumber is wanted, and where it is to be left. Leave the bills at the Post Office, they will be attended to.

In all cases bills must be dated and written with a pen.

The very shortest lengths of lumber is preferable—give none on your bills double length. Some deduction will be made on sawed rails for fencing.

SAMUEL HOPPER.

Jacksereek Mills April 10th 1842.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MAKING.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, on Market street, in the building formerly occupied by J Evans as a Guair shop, and next door to Dr. Jas. Culbertson's Office, where he is prepared to manufacture of the best materials and on the shortest notice,

SADDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, VALISES,

and all other articles in his line of business.

The public may rest assured that all work entrusted to him shall be neatly done and on as accommodating terms as at any other shop in the county.

ALEXANDER OSBORNE.

October 25–43.

Private Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale a farm or tract of land situated in Derry township, containing 15 ACRES, one half of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation There is thereon erected a good

LOG HOUSE AND BARN

together with the other necessary outbuildings. There is also a thriving young

ORCHARD and an excellent garden, and many good Fruit Trees besides those in the orchard.

Said property is about four miles east of Lewistown, near Roush's Mills, and is a good situation for a tradesman of almost any kind. Persons wishing to purchase such a place would do well to call and see it. I will sell on reasonable terms, and can give a good title.

ROB'T CUPPLES.

Ap10tf

Important to Boat Builders.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, }
Harrisburg, April 9th, 1844. }

"On motion, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the Board, by the Superintendent of the Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road, that Section Boats more than *eight feet two inches* wide, endanger the passenger cars, and are in other respects unsafe and inconvenient on the road:

Therefore, *Resolved*, That any Section-Boat that shall be built hereafter, more than *eight feet two inches* wide, will not be permitted to pass on the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail Road."—Extract from the Journal. D. MITCHELL, Jr.

Sec'y C. C.

Ap17 3t

PHILADELPHIA

PACKAGE SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

Every Tuesday Morning at 10 o'clock.

By G. W. LOAD.

CARD.—A combination having been formed by a portion of the dealers in Boots and Shoes of this city, with the avowed object of suppressing the sale of those goods by auction, it seems proper for the subscriber (who has held these sales for the past eighteen months) to state that notwithstanding this combination, the sales will not be stopped; but on the contrary, as he will now rely more than ever on the patronage of the Country Merchants, the sales will be held every Tuesday morning at the Auction Store, 208 Maaket street, and his arrangements with the manufacturers, both of this city and all New England, are such as to insure him a constant and full supply of every description of goods.

The mere fact of so great an effort being being made to put down these sales, is the best evidence the country merchant can have that it is for interest to sustain them.

Philadelphia, mh 13 6m

HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
MICHAEL V. BAKER,

No. 215 Market St. between 5th & 6th sts

PHILADELPHIA.

Takes this method to inform the Merchants of this vicinity that he has received by the late arrivals from England, a large addition to his former Stock, all laid in at the lowest prices for cash, and he now offers the same, as well as a complete assortment of American Hardware, at a very small advance for cash or approved credit, and invites purchasers visiting the city to examine his stock before buying.

Among his assortment will be found the following description of goods in all their varieties:

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen knives, scissors and razors, mill, pit, and cross cut saws, hand and other saws, shovels and spades, scythes and sickles, trace and halter chains, patent metal ware, steel of all kinds, shovels and tongs, anvils & vices, horse nails, cut & wrought nails, chopping and hand axes, hay and manure forks, straw knives, frying pans, fishing hooks of all kinds, waiters assorted, files of all kinds, hinges, locks, screws, bolts augers, hatchets, hammers gimblets, chisels, plane irons, hoes, needles, awls, sad irons, spoons, sauce pans, braces and bits, candle sticks, steel yards, and all other articles in the Hardware Line required in a retail store. Phila. mh 20 3m

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RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

Cash paid to Country Merchants for their Rags, in large or small quantities, at the Rag and Paper Store of the subscreber,

No. 4, NORTH 5th STREET, 2 DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps an assortment of *Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers; Wall and Curtain Papers of the latest styles.* Also, *White and Blue Bonnet Boards, &c. &c*

Also—the standard SCHOOL BOOKS, Blank Books, Slates, Steel Pens, good Ink and Ink Powder, and Stationary in general, all of which are selected for the country trade, and are offered at the lowest wholesale prices by WM D PARRISH,

No. 4, North 5th st. 2 doors above Market st, Phila.

3d mo 20 3m

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

HARD-WARE.

Country Merchants who wish to buy Hardware Cheap, will please recollect BUEHLERS' HARD-WARE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 195 MARKET ST. two doors below 5th street, North side, next door to Samuel Hood & Co., where they offer for sale, Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws, and Scythes; with a general assortment of Hardware, Cheap for Cash or approved city acceptances.

N. B.—Look out for the Red Lettered Mill Saw.

MARTIN BUEHLER & BROTHER.

No. 195, Market street Philadelphia.

Mh1 2m.

For Sale.

THE subscriber, administrator with the will annexed, &c. of Wm. McCay, late of the borough of Lewistown, Mifflin county, dec'd, offers at private sale, the following mentioned real estate of the said dec'd, viz:

3 Frame Dwelling Houses

and LOTS of GROUND,

fronting on the Lewistown and Huntingdon turnpike road, at the west end of said town.

Also—**Four Fields** or out lots, containing from two to three acres each, in the best order for agricultural purposes, and two of them fronting on the turnpike and their nearness to the main conductor of the water-works and other advantages, are most eligibly situated for the erection of steam manufactories or private dwellings.

The terms of sale and any other information persons wishing to purchase may desire will be given by Ephraim Banks, Esq.

DAVID McCAY,

adm'r &c. of Wm. McCay, Esq. dec'd.

Nov. 15–43.

ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN.

Communities, like Nations, to be prosperous, must receive for their own Labor a HOME PROTECTION.

The subscriber has a large quantity of *home made* Boots and Shoes of all descriptions on hand, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his old stand, a few doors north of J. & J. Milliken's store.

Being thankful for past favors, he hopes for a continuation.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

N. B.—Measures taken, and all orders attended to. march13 44tf

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DAVID SUNDERLAND,
MARBLE MASON,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he carries on the business at the corner of Third and Valley streets, Lewistown, where he has constantly on hand

Marble Mantels, Tombs, Monuments, Grave Stones, &c.

All kinds of plain and ornamental work executed with neatness.

Marble Work for Dwelling Houses or Stores done on the most reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the Country attended to with accuracy and despatch.

July 12th 1843.

PURCHASERS,
TAKE NOTICE.

That the subscriber has received a large and extensive assortment of seasonable

GOODS

at his store-room, consisting of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE,
QUEENS WARE,

and a choice selection of

GROCERIES,

all of which he will sell at very low prices.

He also offers for sale several

HOUSES

in town—and if not sold soon will be for rent. JAMES PARKER.

Jan 10 44 tf

INSURANCE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, propose to effect a temporary or permanent Insurance against losses by fire, upon buildings, furniture or merchandize, in Mifflin and the adjoining counties. Building of brick and stone will also be insured perpetually. The business of this company being principally in the country, no damage can be apprehended of stability being affected by those destructive fires that visit our cities and large towns.

The following are the terms of insurance.

ANNUALLY

Mills, stone or brick, from ½ to 1	per cent	
" frame, " 1 to 1½	"	
Woollen factories stone	1½	"
" frame	1½	"
Dwelling houses, brick or stone per $100 00	50 cents	
" frame	¾ to 1	per cent
Stores brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
" frame	¾ to 1	"
Taverns frame	1	"
" brick or stone	½ to ¾	"
Stables & barns, brick or stone	¾	"
" ", frame	1¼	"

PERPETUALLY.

Brick or stone dwellings	2½ to 3	per cent
" " Stores	3 to 2½	"
" " Taverns	3¼ to 4	"
" " Mills	5 to 10	"

Apply by letter or otherwise to

R. C. HALE.

Lewistown, Jy17'44tf

LOGAN FOUNDRY.

The subscribers have now on hand and will continue to manufacture STOVES of various kinds and sizes, among which is that justly

celebrated cooking Stove, called the Hot Air Hathaway Patent, which cannot be excelled; and also Wood Stoves of various sizes, from 22 up to 32 inches long.

In addition to the above we will keep on hand Chamber Stoves and *Radiator Stoves* for burning wood, an excellent article for a sitting room or parlor. Also, Sled Shoes and various other castings made to order. Water Pipes of every size made to order, and will be kept on hand, such as will be needed to convey water through towns, or carry it any distance. As we think after a trial the iron pipes will be found preferable to lead, and with the same size of calibre will come cheaper. The above articles will kept constantly on hand, and all orders addressed to this place will be punctually attended to.

A. B. LONG & CO.

Mh 7 44 tf

Hall's Patent Horse Power Thrashing Machine.

The trouble and vexation of the various sweep Machines are now obviated by the invaluable Machine, patented by Mr. Hall Where Hall's Machine is known and used it is said the Sweep Machine is thrown together aside. It is so constructed that it cannot wear out for a number of years, and will not require more than a dollar a year to keep it in repair. It requires but two horses to thrash one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat in eight hours, taking up no more room on the barn floor than a double stall, or place for two horses. The great advantages of Hall's Machine, over every Sweep Machine, are

1st. It will not get out of repair, and cannot be broken be fair usage.

2nd. It is compact—takes so little room that it can be set in any Barn, under cover, where thrashing may be done in wet or stormy weather.

3rd. Two Horses are all that is required to operate it—thus saving the trouble and expense of employing more horses, as well as the expense of a driver, none being necessary. It is lighter work for two horses on this machine than for four on any sweep machine.

4th It can be put in operation in 15 minutes after arriving on the ground, no digging or staking being necessary.

5th. It is warranted to thrash as much grain, with two horses as can be thrashed on any sweep machine with four.

6th. It can be used for sawing wood—one horse will drive a circular saw, sufficient to cut twenty cords of wood in a day and two horses would be sufficient to grind corn in the ear. One horse being ample to drive two common Turner's lathes. It could do all the bark grinding, and pumping with from one to two horses necessary for country Tanneries generally. In short it can be put to a great many uses, and will be found one of the most valuable inventions of this class, which has been introduced for many years.

Farmers and others are invited to call and see the machine in operation, at the barn of Joseph Milliken, near Lewistown.

The undersigned are prepared to build Hall's Machine complete, at reasonable price—warranted They have purchased the Patent right for the counties of Mifflin Centre, Union, and Juniata.

JOHN R. WEEKS, & Co.

Lewistown Dec. 1841.

HOLLOA, NEIGHBOR!
THIS WAY!

Encourage your own Mechanics.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

CABINET FURNITURE.

CHRISTIAN HOOVER

Has located himself on the corner of west Market and Wayne streets, Lewistown, opposite Blymyer & Prowell's cheap cash store, and keeps his Cabinet Ware in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Robert H. McClintic, where the public are invited to call and examine his furniture. He has on hand, or will manufacture to order the following articles, viz:

Sofas, improved pattern with spring seats; mahogany Sideboards, Dressing Bureaus, Card, Centre, and Pier Tables; mahogany and cherry dining end and breakfast Tables; high, field, French, and low post mahogany cherry and poplar Bedsteads; ladies' work and candle Stands; Secretaries and Book Cases; Wardrobes; common and portable Desks; corner Cupboards and kitchen Dressers; CRADLES and dough-troughs; open and closed Washstands, &c., &c., all of which articles he will sell at prices to suit the the times for cash, country produce or at a reasonable credit for good paper.

He invites those who intend going to house-keeping and others who need furniture to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Coffins make and funerals attended at the shortest notice. C. HOOVER.

Dec 6 43 tf

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has on hand a THRASHING MACHINE manufactured by Noble Norton, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wheat at $1 00 per bushel. Also,

PLOUGHS,

at $6 00. He has also

COOKING-STOVES

at $30 00, with an oven 2½ inches longer than the Hathaway stoves, which are warranted to do the same cooking with one third less fuel. Call and see.

JOHNSTON THOAS.

Lewistown, Dec 6 43 6mo

Money Makes the Mare Go.

Side Hill Ploughs at $6 00	
Bull Ploughs	6 50 to 7 00
Bar Share Ploughs	12 00 to 13 00
Corn Ploughs	4 00 to 5 00

Plain Common Castings at 3 cents per pound—other castings in proportion.

Carriage and Buggy Axles fitted in the neatest manner—also Wagon Boxes of every size constantly on hand.

Boring, Turning, and Finishing done very cheap. Brass Castings made to order. Also Hydrants, Fire-Plugs and Stop-Cocks for Water Works. Please call at the old Foundry in Lewistown and see for yourselves. JOHN R. WEEKES

Jan 24 44 tf

Astonishing and True.

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as 'certain cures for pulmonary complaints,' JAYNE,S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to the public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but with cures; and the vouchers for its efficacy include any array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. Dr. Jayne, being himself a physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities, but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all diseases of the lungs and chest, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his Expectorant will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trachia, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. In all complaints of the pulmonary organs, even where nature seems to be making no efforts to throw off the disease, Dr. Jaynes Expectorant imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with Consumption. Coughs, Colds. Asthma, Influenza, Pronchitis, Whooping Cough, in a word all diseases of a Pulmonary nature, yield to this preparation if properly administered.

Rev. J. S. Maginnis, Professor in Hamilton (N. Y.) Literary and Theological Seminary says:

I would not be without Dr. Jaynes Medicines in my family for any consideration. I have found them successful in cases where all other means have failed.

Mr. Nicholas Harris, corner of Front and Lombard streets, Philadelphia, was cured of Cough, Asthma, and

BLEEDING of the LUNGS,

[illegible] which he had been for many years

Rev. Ira M. Allen, late of this, but now of New York city says:—I have used Jayne's Expectorant, and have more confidence in it than

ALL OTHER MEDICINES

of the kind

Rev. Wm. Laws, Modesttown, Va. says: I have used your Expectorant and found it an excellent medicine for

PULMONARY DISEASES.

Dr. Helmick, of Zanesville, Ohio, was cured of

ASTHMA,

by the use of it, and now prescribes it to his patients in all Pulmonary affections.

Mr. John Beckford, of Eastport, Maine, says:

Your Expectorant has just cured a man whom his physician had given up to die with CONSUMPTION; and also another in the very lowest stages of

BRONCHITAS.

Rev. John Ellis, of New York city says [illegible] bottles cured him of

INFLUENZA,

Cough and apparent Consumption.

Bangor (Me.) Journal says—A trial of Jayne's Expectorant will satisfy all that it is a speedy cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza. Asthma, hoarseness, and all kinds of Pulmonary Affections.

Rev. Simeon Seigfried, was cured of Influenza, a hoarseness. and a hard dry cough by one bottle.

Lewis C. Levin, Esq. the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of Jayne's Expetorant. He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectations, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to all other medicines for the cure of all pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. Jayne, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be had.

No Excuse for a Bald Head.

Since the important discovery of DR. JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, every one may, if he choose, preserve his hair from falling off, or if already bald, may with certainty have his hair restored again by a perseverring application of this Valuable Hair Tonic.

Please to read without prejudice the following communications, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—I had not finished the first bottle of your Hair Tonic, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's appeared and has continued to increase, so that I have had cut two or three times. I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, and I was as much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite black. Respectfully yours, &c.

G. W. EATON.

Professor in Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, Madison Co. N. Y.

Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

Is perfectly safe. and so pleasant that children will not refuse to take it. It effectualy destroys WORMS; neutralizes acidity or sourness of the stomach, increases appetite, and acts as a general and permanent Tonic, and is exceedingly beneficial in Intermittent and Remittent fevers, Indigestion, &c. and is a certain and permanent cure for Fever and Ague.

Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills.

For Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, and diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflamations, Melancholy, Sick Head Ache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Billious Affections, Female Diseases &c. and whenever an alterative or a purgative medicine may be required.

The above Medicines for sale at the drug Store of CHARLES RITZ.

Lewistown, Dec. 20 43.

THE TRUE GERMAN RHEUMAIC PILLS.

This remedy stands in the highest reputation in Germany, but only for Rheumatism from cold, it causes a favorable alternation of the stomick, and substance by which the Rheumatism will be radically cured, it must be taken according to the direction, it is the surest easiest medicine, when a person has tried before every kind of medicine without relieve, these persons get quite entirely relieved, before the course of taking this is over, these pills will not purge.

A person who is afflicted with the Rheumatism about twelve years and longer cannot be cured, because this evils will in so many years take too deep a hold on their system, Nothing is without exception, persons with rheumatic pains, which are subject to abstruction their body can likewise not be cured. Persons who are healthy except the rheumatism, and not of above ten years standing, will find by this medicine a radical cure if there are afflicted all over the body ever so much, with pains and stiffness, many persons have already found entire relief. Certificates can be shown to persons wishing to see them.

Rheumatism may be known by the following simtons, as stiff neck, pain in the shoulders back, hip, in the knees and ankles, moving from one part to another, rheumatic Toothache, headache, pains in the ars, in the side sometimes stiches, &c., &c.

☞The above rheumatic pills can be had at the Publication Office ofthe Republican, in Lewistown, and sold by Henry Eisenbise agent. Price $2,00 a box.

Feb. 27, 1843.

TO THE WHOLE WORLD

It is admited by all who have used them (and who has not?) that

Dr. Peters' Vegetable Antibillious Pills.

Are the most unrivalled remedy ever discovered by the ingenuity of man. They are a sovereign cure for the following complaints: Yellow and bilious Fevers Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver complain Sick headache. Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen. Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart burn, Furred tongue, Nausea, Distentions of the stomach and bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or Apperient is needed

They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither Nausea, Griping nor Debility. They are extensively used and commended by practicing Physicians, in all parts of the Union, from whom any quantity of certificates of their value can be obtained.

Dr. J G Smith of Woodstock, Va. says—'They are a better pill than I can make.' He recommends them to all.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD

We ask the attention of every man woman and child in the United States, to what will prove to be the most Valuable discovery ever made. a discovery that only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges.

Are the best medicine in the world. Quere, Why Simply because they are the most efficacious, the cheapest and the pleasantest to take. What are they? They are a combination of the most approved remedies in the whole medical kingdom, and so prepared in double refined sugar as to make them as pleasant to the taste as the best cream candy. children will eat them with avidity, besides they are more convenient than any other medicine, they are put up in a single form of a Lozenge so that a few may be put in the pocket and eaten at pleasure. There has never been a single instance in which they have failed to give perfect satisfaction. The Medical Faculty warmly approve of them.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES

Are the safest and most sure and effectual remedy for colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough. Asthma, tightness of the Lungs or Chest. &c. &c.

Mr John Starkey, foot of Governeur street, cured of cough of eighteen months standing, supposed to be a settled consumption, by these Lozenges. when the physicians could do nothing for him.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES

Proved in more than 40.000 cases to be infallible, the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovry

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.—Pain in the joints or limbs offensive breath picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose. a knawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of heat over the surface of the body slight chills or shiverings. headache drowsiness vertigo torpor, disturbed dreams sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming sometimes a troublesome cough feverishness thirst palid hue fits bad taste in the mouth difficult breathing pain in the stomach or bowels, fatigue nausea, squeamishness voracious appetite leanness, bloated throat, itching of the anus toward night a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels and sometimes discharges of slime and mucus.

Dr Gelen Hunter, 108 Sixth Avenue, knew a child that was cured of fits by these Lozenges, after three years suffering, and when nothing else would give the least relief. A boy on board of one of the Havre packets was cured of fits by only one dose of them

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR. OR HEADACHE LOZENGES.

Give immediate relief in nervous sick headache, palpitation of the heart lowness of spirits despondency, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, bowel or summer complaint fainting oppression or a sense of sinking of the chest cholic spasms cramps of the stomach or bowels hysterical affections and all nervous diseases drowsiness through the day and wakefulness at night. cholera or cholera morbus diarrhœa lassitude or a sense of fatigue. Persons travelling or attending large parties will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dissipation they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free giving.

John M Moore Esq., Editor of the Brother Jonathan was cured of a severe headache in six minates by three of the Camphor Lozenges—he was prejudiced against them.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

1 000,000 sold yearly of this best of all Plasters. Rheumatism Lumbago Pain or weakness in the Back. loins side breast neck or limbs effectually cured by it.

☞Only 12 1-2 cents each and warranted superior to all other Plasters in use. Be particular to get Shermans Poor Man's Plasters, or you will be imposed upon. Avoid the spurious and worthless imitations. The name is stamped on the back of each, get none without it or you will be deceived.

A fresh supply of the above Valuable medicines just received and for sale by J. A. Sterrett, Lewistown.

W. & J. Reed, Perrysville,
J. & J. Potter, Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell, Greenwood.
Patton and Sigler, Allenville.
Leonard Kessler, Mill Creek.

☞Purchasers willbe particular and inquire for Dr Sherman's Lozenges, which are alone known and approved.

Cough Lozenges only 25 cents a box.
Worm Lozenges 25 do do
Camphor or Head ache Lozenges, 25 tscper box
Poor Man's Plaster, only 12 1 2 cents a piece.

Lewistown. Aug. 1, 1842. 1y

Medicated Cough Candy just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

W. P. ELLIOTT.

IMPORTANT PROOF

Of the efficacy of Dr. Harlich's Celebrat Medinine.

The following certificate was sent by Mr. E. B. Hinman, Agent at Cincinnati Ohio. "Mr Ezekiel Rigdon, of Andesson Township, Hamilton County Ohio, was several days troubled with Bilous Affectios Acidity at the Stomach, attended with thn usual aymptoms of Dyspepsia, and havine made trial of various medicines without finding relief, was cured by above medicine

Attest. EZEKIEL RIGDON.

For sale st he store of F. Mc Clure nung Mifflincounnty.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS, THE CAUSE AND ONLY CAUSE OF ALL PAIN AND DISTRESS IN THE BODY.

☞ PAIN is the warning given by the nerves that there are acrimonious humors in the body. No man had ever an affection of the lungs but it arose from ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS having settled there.—No man had ever pain in the head or an affection of the heart, but it was produced by the presence upon those parts of ACRIMONIOUS HUMORS. So with Rheumatism, it is the acrimonious humors which have settled upon the membrane of the muscles. So with dysentary, the acrimonious humors have settled upon the mucus membrane of the bowels, aggravated in most cases by the retention of [illegible] FECAL matters in those important organs. There never was

PAIN OR DISTRESS

in any part of the body (unless it was produced by an accident) that was not occasioned by the presence of

ACRID HUMORS.

It is these humors which have to be expelled, and by so doing the

PAIN OR DISTRESS

is sure to be removed. This is as certain as that

ONE IS LESS THAN TWO.

To do this with certainty, the

BRANDRETH PILLS

must be used. They are as innocent a bread, yet all-powerful as a remover of the cause of sickness—may be taken at any time of the day or night, without alteration in diet or fear of cold. Sold by the following AGENTS.

JOHN A. STERRET,	Lewistown.
WM HARDY,	Waynesburg.
STROUSE & NORTH,	Newton Hamilton.
CHAS. A. THOMPSON,	Mexico.
WM. STEWART,	Huntingdon.
JNO. M. HALE,	Bellefonte.
JNO. HOFFMAN,	New Berlin.

Observe that such agent has an engraved certificate of Agency, containing a representation of Dr. Brandreth's Manufactory at Sing Sing and upon which also will be seen exact copies of the new labels now used upon Brandreth's pill boxes.

Philadelphia Office No. 8, North 8th st.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Ap 26 43

LOOK HERE

JOSEPH M COGLEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Bookseller and Stationer

—ooo—

Respectfully informs his customers and the public in general that he has purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Cogley & McCay. and in addition to said stock he has just received and is now opening a large and splendid assortment of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Cassinetts, and Vestings of the latest and newest style, Stocks, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, and Scarfs. with a splendid assortment of Trimmings for Tailors. Also, all kinds of Military Trimmings, suitable for officers' uniforms. Together with a large assortment of Made up Clothing, consisting of Overcoats, Coats, Roundabouts, Pants, Vests, Drawers, Shirts and Undershirts. His

BOOK ESTABLISMENT,

consists of Law, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Music Books, Annuals and Almanacks for 1844, Paper, Quills, Steel Pens, Ink, Wafers, Slates, Toy-books, &c, with a general assortment of Stationary, all of which he will sell low for cash or approved acceptances.

JOS. M. COGLEY.

N. B.—J. M. C. still continues to carry on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and has just received the newest Fashions from the cities. and is prepared to execute all orders in that line in a style not to be surpassed by any other establishment in the state. J. M. C.

October 18, 1843

THE TEETH.

DR. S F. GREEN,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Lewistown and its vicinity, that he is permanently located in Lewistown, and will at all times be prepared to perform any and all the various operations on the TEETH.

His office is on Main street, adjoining the office and esidence of Dr. James M'Connel.

The great utility of judicious dental operations is now so generally understood that all those who duly appreciate the value of the *Teeth* will at once have them attended to.

Refer to

Rev. MR. WOODS, Dr. JAS. MCONNEL
Dr. VANVALZAH, Dr. J. J. APPLEBAUGH, Lewirtown
Dr. WM. RECHARD, Belleville.

March 22 1843

JOB-PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED at this Office.

DRUGS, DY STUFFS, PAINTS &c.

The subscriber has just opened a fresh an general assortment of drugs &c., amongd which are the following:

Annatto, Antimony, Aloes, Arsenic, Aqua Fortis, Borax, Cartharides, cream Tartar, Flour Sulphur, Jalap, Ipecacuana, Gamboge Opium, Liquorice ball and root, Verdigris, Litharge, Burgundy pitch, Caster Oil, Sweet Oil, Spirits Turpentine. Bear's Oil, Arrow Root, Quinine, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Shellac, Gum Tragacanth, Copal. Rhubarb, Nut gall, Sugar lead, Rochelle Epsom and Glauber salts, Blue Vitriol, Isinglass, Pink root, Senna, Saffron, Assafoetida, Prussia Blue, chromic yellow and green, Nicaragua, Fustice, Madder, Logwood, White lead, Venitian red, Spanish brown, Lamp Black, Alum, Sealing wax, and wafers, court plaster, cologne, Paint brushes &c. &c..

PATENT MEDICINE &c.

Opodeldoc, British oil, Oil Spike. Oil Stone Lehman's worm tea, Adhesive plaster, Seidlitz's and Soda powders, Ink powder, Blue and Black Ink, indelible ink, Scales and weights (for Physicians, Syringes, Shaving soaps, British lustre, Lee's, Hooper's, Anderson's. Brandreth's, Moffatt's, and Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills, Columbian Vegetable Specific compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, Bateman's drops. Dalby's carminative, Balm of columbia, Houcks panacea Eye water, Vermifuge, worm tea, and a great variety of other articles, which will be disposed of on moderate terms.

W. P. ELLIOTT.

Lewistown, Jan. 13. 1843.

DR. MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE.

Among the numerous articles offered to the public as remedies for worms, none have proved so pre-eminently successful as MERRICK'S VERMIFUGE. This medicine is not only a safe and positive cure for the worms. but so pleasant to the taste, that it may be given to the most delicate children without inconveniance. For want of timely relief, thousands of children are yearly carried to an untimely grave by these pests to juvenile health and happiness. The unexampled popularity, the increased demand, and the spontaneous applause and testimoniouials of hundreds that have used this medicine, prove it one of the most useful compounds of the present day. Price 37½ cents, per Cottle.

The Pocahontas or Indian Vegetable Pills.

As a mild and gentle purgative cleansing the bowels from all impurities, purifying the blood, restoring the loss of appetite, removing headache, flatulency, habitual costiveness, &c, these *Pills* have not an equal in the catalogue of Medicines. They are an infallible remedy for that class of diseases denominated, Bilious—Speedily correcting the morbid state of the liver and stomach, and restoring them to healthy action; bilious fever. jaundice, bilious cholic, ague and fever, bilious vomiting, dyspepsia: &c, are speedily cured by their use. Price 25 cents per Box.

☞ Country Merchants and Druggists would promote their best interests by procuring a supply of the above articles.

Agents for the above article in Mifflin County.

FRANCIS McCLURE Lewist'n
W & T REED Perryville

Jan. 4th, 1842.

NOTIC

To the Farmers of Mifflin, and adjoining counties.

That I still continue the business of manufacturing the celebrated SWEEP POWER and THRASHING MACHCINES at the Foundry of John R. Weeks, now well known for its simple construction, durability, and being made in a workmanlike manner, and the general satisfaction it has given the farmers who have purchase dmy machines, induces me to hope that I shall still receive a share of the patronage heretofore extended to me. I have now on hand a number of new machines, of the best materials and and good workmanship, and will sell on the most reasonable terms to those who have confidence in my machines, and will favor me with a call.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

NOBLE NORTON.

Refer to JOHN R. WEEKS.
ARTHUR B. LONG.

Lewistown, Aug 9-43-tf

CURE FOR THE GRIPPE.

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

Prunus Virginia or Wild Cherry.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping-Cough, and all diseases indicative of CONSUMPTION.

Delays are Dangerous.—So it is with those who neglect their Colds and Cough. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles upon the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body. attended with hectic fevers and spitting up of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid; the body becomes dry the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at length the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms "Spare no Time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs whereby your healthmay be secured and time and money saved.

August 9th, 1843.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

ARE THE BEST ANTI-BILLIOUS MEDICINE EVER USED.

They are strongly recommended to all those who are suffering with BILIOUS FEVER, FEVER and AGUE, SICK HEAD ACE, &c., as being an infallible and

NEVER FAILING REMEDY.

THE STAINBURN ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

have also been found eminently beneficial in the following complaints:

Liver complaints, Rheumatism, Piles. Dropsy, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Enlargement of the Spleen, Heartburn, Female Obstructions, Incipient Diarhœa, Loss of Appetite, Habitual Costiveness, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Flatulence, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Colic. Jaundice, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a pure aperient or cathartic medicine is needed. From the fact of their being formed entirel extracts they are not unpleasant to tak particularly mild in their operation, producing no griping or nausea of the stomac and still

ALL POWERFUL

to eradicate disease and purily the blood and fluids.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS,

Being made exclusively from Vegetable Extracts, derived from the most valued, safe, and efficient purgative and alterative roots and plants to be found in the

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Are therefore Nature's True remedy. Pure perfect and origiual in their medicinal properties, they unite with an absolute and controlling power over disease a mild and gentle curative action on the

HUMAN SYSTEM.

They are [illegible] and far superior to medicines made from common drugs and chemicals, and do not leave those who use them costive, as is too often the case with Ancient and impure remedies. The

VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILL

may be used for any length of time, and when discontinued, they will leave the system perfectly healthy, and free from that dreadful malady, Constipation of the Bowels, as the testimony of thousands will prove.

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE.

THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.

Six years of extenrive use, and the consumption of over One Hundred Tons, has placed their reputation far above every other preparation. The demand is constantly increasing, and agencies are being established in every part of the world. While many articles are popular for a season, and are then forgotten, Sherman's Lozenges are admitted into use with increasing reputation as standard remedies. When such Physicians as Rogers, Mott, Vanderpool, Kissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when such clergymen as the Rev. Sebastian Streeter, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rev. Mr. Hancock, an a score of others of the first respectability—when such distinguished men as the Hon. Aaron Clark, E. Mayor, J Sherman Brownell, Esq. Register, W. H. Bunn, Esq., Deputy Register of the city of New York, Hon. Edward J. Porter, Ex-President Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer of Virginia, Dr. Reed of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American people use and recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges and Plasters, no other evidence of their virtue can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can hesitate to admit their use.

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very commonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness of the the lips with flushed cheeks, bleeding at the nose, slight chills or shiverings, headache, torpor, disturbed dreams, sudden starting in dreams, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach, etc.

HEADACHE and SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the beart, lowness of spirits and despondency are immediately cured by Sherman's Camphor Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue, and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a night's dissipation, they dispel all those unpleasant sensations so usually the too free liver. Temperance men will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. The overfatigued mind or body cannot find so great relief from any other article. Many writers have been enabled to follow up their mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorrting aid of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparative ease, by an occasional use of these life-preserving and invigorating articles.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, tightness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma and cough attending measles, are not only the most pleasant but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay irritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing balm to the lungs.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all other plasters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breast, back or any part of the body; worn on lower part of the spine, they cure the piles: on the small of the back, falling of womb and kidney affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out in about two days. Caution is necessary in purchasing, as there are many worthless counterfeits hawked about and sold as genuine.

A fresh supply of the above medicines just received and for sale by

J. A. Sterret	Lewistown.
W. J. Reed	Perrysville.
J. & J. Potter	Potter's Mills.
A. H. Bell	Greenwood.
Patton & Sigler	Allenville.
Leonard Kessler	Millcreek.

Lewistown June 9-43

Storms and Floods.

If during the continuance of storms and floods the channels of OUR MIGHTY RIVERS become so obstructed as to afford a sufficient outlet for the superabundan waters, we can expect nothing less than that the surrounding country will be

OVERWHELMED WITH THE FLOOD.

In like manner with the human body—the skin, kidneys and bowels, (the nature outlets for *useless and corrupt humors*, become so obstructed as to fail in affording a full discharge of those impurities which are in all cases *the cause of sickness*; we surely can expect no other results than that the whole frame will be

OVERWHELMNED WITH DISEASE.

As in the first place, we would prevent an inundation we must remove all obstructions in order that there may be no hindrance to the free discharge of the superabundat waters. So, in the second place, if we would prevent and cure disease, we must keep open, all natural drains of the body.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of the N. American College of Health, will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world, for carrying out this beautiful and simple theory;—because they completely cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious humors and other impurity, and at the same time promote a healthy discharge from the lungs, skin and kidneys; consequently, as all the natural drains are opened, DISEASE of EVERY NATURE is literally driven from the body. The following letters which have been received from gentlemen of the highest respectability, will show conclusively that Wrights Indian Vegetable Pills is a most VALUABLE MEDICINE, and their fame is rapidly extending to every part of the UNION!

Extract from a letter from Lawrenceville, Monroe co., ARKANSAS.

LAWRENCEVILLE, Monroe co., Arkansas, December 10, 1842.

Dr. Wm. Wright:—

Dear Sir—Having become acquainted hyour most excellent PILLS (viz Indian Vegetable) by experience, I take the liberty to write to you on the present occasion. by way of suggesting the propriety of being constituted agent for this State to dispose of them.

In 1841, I was prostrated with a gestive fever in East Florida, an conherbving been ill with the first attackd d a hvere relapse, I was necessitated toanepaish New York for the recovery of my heathaf being much debilitated. I tried differen physicians and as many medicines, but al to no purpose. I found my liver much affected and dyspepsia setting in with it worst form. I began to think my case wa hopeless. I concluded to resort to travelling; accordingly I left the city of Albany N. Y., for Cincinnati, Ohio. On my way through New York State, I chanced to come across one of your agents at Newark on the Erie canal. I read one of your advertisements, purchased a box of Pills, and to my astonishment found myself partially recovered, on me arrival at Buffalo, I purchased some more of your agent there,—at Cleveland, Ohio, visited your agent, the dry good merchant—talked with him and took several boxes. *I soon found myself a well man and determined to return to my profession, viz: a travelling Methodist Preacher.*

I accordingly came on to Lt. Louis, and from thence to Helena, Arkansas, where I joined the Arkansas Conference, and was assigned to Lawrenceville Mission on St. Francis and White rivers, near the mouths of the same. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W, H. HOUCK.

N. B.—The original letters from which the above have been copied, together with others of a similar character, may be seen at the Office and General Depot, No. 169 *Race Street*. Those who honestly entertain as to the wonderful goodness of this sirgular medicine, are earnestly invited to come and read for themselves.

☞ *Caution.*—As the great popularity and consequent great demand for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills has raised up a host of counterfeiters, country agents and storekeepers will be on their guard against the many impostors who are travelling about the country selling to the unsuspecting a spurious article for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all authorized agents are provided with a *certificate of Agency* signed by WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President of the N. A. College of Health,

The following highly respectable storekeepers have been appointed agents for the sale of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, ann of whom it is confidently believed the genuine medicine can with certainty be obtained:—

F. J. Hoffman, Lewistown,	Mifflin co.
John Purcell, Newton Hamilton,	"
J. Criswell & Sons,' Veytown,	"
Patton & Sigler, Allenville,	"
do do Whitehall.	"
Daniel Overholser, Belleville	"
D C Miller, Browns Mills.	"
Landis & Watts, Perryville,	"
E E Locke & Co. Lockes' Mills.	"

"Office devoted exclusively to the sale of the Medicine, wholesale and retail, No 169 Race Street Philadelphia."

Beware of Counterfeits.—The public are respectfully informed that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills made by one V. O Falck, *are not the genuine* Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

The only security against imposition is to purchase from the regular advertised agents, and in all cases be particular to see *for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.*

WILLIAM H. IRWIN

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in Main street, one door north E. L. Benedict,